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Agenda item 4
Elections, nominations and confirmations

Election of five members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The present note contains information on candidates nominated by Governments; information on candidates nominated by the World Health Organization is contained in document E/2001/L.2/Add.3.

2. In accordance with established procedure, the Secretary-General, in a note dated 21 June 2000 (NAR/CL.18/2000), invited States Members of the United Nations and parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,[1] as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] that are not members of the United Nations to propose candidates with a view to filling the five posts that become vacant on 1 March 2002 on the expiration of the term of office of five members of the International Narcotics Control Board who were originally nominated by Governments. The five posts are currently occupied by Chinmay Chakrabarty (India), Jacques Franquet (France), Dil Jan Khan (Pakistan), Herbert Okun (United States of America) and Sergio Uribe Ramírez (Colombia).

3. As of 21 February 2001, 32 candidates had been proposed by Governments. Their names are given below in alphabetical order:

Name	*Proposed by*
Kudaikulova Altynay **Akmatalievna**	Kyrgyzstan
Fadel Ali Fhaid **Al-Sarhan**	Jordan
Suliman A. **Alyahay**	Saudi Arabia
Madan Mohan **Bhatnagar**	India
Anatoly **Bury**	Belarus

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Helmut Georg **Butke**	Germany
Jewel Fernandez **Canson**	Philippines
Rosa María del **Castillo**	Peru
Jacques **Franquet**	France
Ali **Gharbi**	Tunisia
Hamid **Ghodse**	Islamic Republic of Iran
Abdel-Karim **Ibrahim**	Lebanon
Nelly **Ievleva**	Belarus
Darling **López Medrano**	Costa Rica
Robert **Lousberg**	Netherlands
Dinah Lilian **Mandaza**	Zimbabwe
Mohamed Abbas **Mansour**	Egypt
J. nua **Mumba**	Zambia
Herbert S. **Okun**	United States of America
Kairat **Osmonaliev**	Kyrgyzstan
Luis **Pastor Quirós**	Costa Rica
Maurice **Randrianame**	Madagascar
Rahmanov Vladimir **Rasulovich**	Tajikistan
Fernando Sequeros **Sazatornil**	Spain
Rainer Wolfgang **Schmid**	Austria
Seyoum Gebre **Selassie**	Ethiopia
Milan **Skrlj**	Slovenia
Kálmán **Szendrei**	Hungary
Sergio Uribe **Ramírez**	Colombia
Chavalit **Yodmani**	Thailand
Aaron **Zulu**	Zambia
Petr **Zvolsky**	Czech Republic

4. The biographical information that the Governments transmitted with their communications proposing the candidates is contained in annex I below.

5. It should be noted that no statements of impartiality have been received by the Secretariat from the candidates nominated by Zambia (Mr. Joshua Mumba and Mr. Aaron Zulu).

6. In accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, members of the Board shall not hold positions or engage in any activity that would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. The positions and activities of the

following persons are, in particular, incompatible with membership of the Board: persons who hold government posts, are in the paid service of their Governments, or are acting under instructions from their Governments; persons who represent a Government at national or international forums on drug-related issues; and persons who are engaged in any activity, whether private or public, that could be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions at the Board or which activity is in conflict with the functions of the Board.

7. Information on meetings of the Board in 1999, on payments to members and on present membership is contained in annex II below; the texts of articles 9 (Composition and functions of the Board) and 10 (Terms of office and remuneration of members of the Board) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, are reproduced in annex III; information on qualifications and other conditions of membership in the Board appears in annex IV; and a list of the States parties to the Single Convention, the 1972 Protocol amending that Convention, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4] is given in annex V.

Notes

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[2] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

Annex I

Biographical information on candidates for election to the International Narcotics Control Board

Rainer Wolfgang Schmid (Austria)

Date of birth: 1949

Education: Ph.D. in chemistry, University of Vienna (1977); Postgraduate University Degree in toxicology, University of Vienna (1998).

Present post: Associate Professor at the Department of Medical and Chemical Labdiagnostics, University Hospital of Vienna, University of Vienna, Medical Faculty. Head of research group of biomedical and toxicological analysis.

Previous posts: Postgraduate training in neurochemistry and neuropharmacology at Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology, National Institute of Mental Health, Washington, D.C. (1978-1980).

Publications: 85 scientific publications in the field of drug addiction, neuropharmacology, clinical pharmacology, analytical chemistry.

Current work in the field of narcotic drugs: Centre of scientific research interests in analytical and toxicological drug-related problems. Member of expert panel on designer drugs in the Ministry of Health. Member of the Expert Forum on Drugs in the city of Vienna (1997-to date). Project leader of ongoing project with the city of Vienna: monitoring of designer drugs at large youth events (1997-to date).

Meetings attended: Regular attendance of international scientific congresses on drug addiction, clinical toxicology and toxicological analysis; Co-Chairman of the 4th International Congress on Therapeutic Drug Monitoring and Clinical Toxicology, Vienna (1995); member of numerous national and international scientific toxicological associations. In the last years regular attendance of drug-related meetings of the European Union (Pompidou-Group and European Union-Parliament).

Anatoly Bury (Belarus)

Date of birth: 1950

Education: Graduated from Byelorussian State University in economics (1977).

Present post: Head, Department on Combating Illegal Drugs Trafficking, Ministry of Interior; Secretary of the Interministerial Committee on Control over Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Council of Ministers (since 1996).

Previous posts: Deputy Head of the Interregional Section on Combating Illegal Drugs Trafficking, Ministry of Interior of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) (1990-1991); Deputy Head, Department of Criminal Investigation, Ministry of Interior (1991-1994); Head, Section on Combating Illegal Drugs Trafficking, Ministry of Interior (1994-1996).

Publications: Author of numerous articles in periodicals; co-author of the Concept of the State Policy on Control over Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and

their Abuse as well as of the State Programme of Set of Measures on Counteraction against Abuse of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Illegal Trafficking.

Honours: "Prominent Service in Maintenance of Public Order" medal; "Saint Martyr Trifon" Order of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Meetings attended: Numerous international and interregional conferences and seminars on the issue of illegal drugs trafficking.

Nelly Ievleva (Belarus)

Date of birth: 1949

Education: Linguistic University; Training course in the joint Belarus-Jellinek-World Health Organization (WHO) Project, entitled "New approaches to substance abuse prevention and treatment".

Present post: Leading Specialist, Supervisor of International Projects in the field of narcotic drugs, Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of Health.

Previous posts: Head, Research and Development Institute of Radiation Medicine, Department of Foreign Relations (1988-1992).

Publications: Ultrasonography of the thyroid in children and adolescents, Stuttgard; New York: Schattauer (2000); information materials on substance abuse prevention within the frame of the Dutch-WHO-Belarus Project New approaches to training in the field of narcology, Gomel, Belarus (1999).

Meetings attended: WHO meeting on Health Care Reforming for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Prague (1997), Tallin (1998) and Budapest (1999); WHO meeting of fellowship officers, WHO Regional Office for Europe, San Marino (1995); Final International Conference within the Project New approaches to Drug Abuse Prevention, Jellinek-Belarus-WHO, Minsk (1997); Regional Seminar for Russian Federation and Belarus Global Initiative on Primary Prevention of Substance Abuse, United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)-WHO, Moscow (2000); International Conference on Substance Abuse Prevention, Gomel, Belarus (2000).

Sergio Uribe Ramírez (Colombia)

Date of birth: 1952

Education: Graduated in political sciences, University of the Andes, Bogotá (1977); Master of Arts, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C. (1979).

Present post: Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB): Member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (1999-2000); Member of the Committee on Finance and Administration of INCB (2000); Consultant/Adviser on subjects relating to the reduction of the supply of illicit drugs.

Previous posts: Technical Cooperation Officer, Inter-American Development Bank (1979-1986); Adviser, Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario and Ministry of

Agriculture of Colombia (1986-1990); Regional Adviser of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement and of the National Office of Colombia for emergency situations (1988); Consultant/Adviser, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (1988-1990); Adviser, Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario and World Bank (1989-1990); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Adviser to the National Rehabilitation Plan of the Presidency of the Republic (1991-1992 and 1992-1994); Consultant, Inter-American Development Bank, loans for alternative development (1991, 1995 and 1997-1999); Consultant, National Narcotics Directorate, UNDP and Narcotics Affairs Section (1994); Consultant Dublin Group (1994); Researcher, UNDP project on the narco-industry in Colombia (1994-1995); Coordinator and lecturer, University of the Andes, high-level management programme, narco-trafficking module (1995 and 1996); Director of Planning of the National Plan for Alternative Development (1995-1997); Adviser, National Narcotics Directorate (1996-1998).

Publications: Author of articles in various academic journals on the subject of drugs; *Journal of the National Narcotics Directorate* (since 1996); Co-author of: "Los cultivos ilícitos en Colombia: su impacto económico, político y social" (1997).

Honours: Fulbright Scholar (1977-1979); Chase Manhattan Bank fellow (1978-1979).

Meetings attended: Adviser, Conference on the Poppy, Bogotá (1993) and Santa Cruz (1996) and Conference on Environmental Crime, Bogotá (1998).

Darling López Medrano (Costa Rica)

Date of birth: 1947

Education: Degree in pharmacy and doctorate, University of Costa Rica (1973).

Present post: Head of the Unified Drug Data System, Joint Drug Intelligence Centre, Ministry of the Presidency (1999-2000).

Previous posts: Head of the Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors Section, Ministry of Health (1990-1999); Alternate Secretary of the Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Board, Ministry of Health (1998-1999); Department of Drugs, Controls and Records, Ministry of Health (1984-1989).

Meetings attended: Central American workshop on rational drug use, Pan American Health Organization and Ministry of Health, Costa Rica (1997); Prevention and treatment of drug abuse, Ibero-American University, Costa Rica (1999); Member, Delegation of Costa Rica to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-second session (1999); Advisory Commission on the bill to reform the Law on Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances, Drugs of Unauthorized Use and Related Activities, Costa Rica (2000); First regional summit on drug trafficking and corruption, Legislative Assembly, Costa Rica (2000); Investigative techniques and fundamental principles of the Law on Narcotics, Psychotropic Substance, Drugs of Unauthorized Use and Related Activities, Joint Drug Intelligence Centre, Costa Rica (2000); has also participated in numerous national and international seminars and meetings on the control of precursors and essential chemicals for the production of drugs of abuse (1991-2000), including the following: seminar on chemical precursor control, Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States, Department of Justice and Office

of the Attorney-General, Mexico (1995); training seminar on the control of trafficking in precursors and essential chemicals, Costa Rica, Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States, Department of Justice (1999); and advance training seminar on the control of trafficking in precursors and essential chemicals, Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States, Department of Justice, Costa Rica (2000).

Luis Pastor Quirós (Costa Rica)

Date of birth: 1966

Education: Academic degree and professional doctorate in pharmacy; law studies.

Present post: Member of the Drugs Monitoring Board, Ministry of Health, Costa Rica; Professor of Pharmaceutical Ethics and Legislation, University of Costa Rica.

Previous posts: Member of the Board of Directors, Professional Association of Pharmacists of Costa Rica.

Publications: Several articles on topics of pharmaceutical interest.

Honours: "Distinguished pharmacist of the year" (1998).

Meetings attended: Conference of Central American States on the Control of Chemicals, Guatemala (1997); national and regional pharmaceutical congresses.

Petr Zvolsky (Czech Republic)

Date of birth: 1933

Education: M.D., Charles University, Prague (1953-1959); Ph.Dr. (Doctor of Philosophy in Medicine), Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague (1969-1972); Dr.Sc. (Doctor of Science), Faculty of Medicine of Charles University, Prague (1988); Associate Professor of Psychiatry (1990); Professor of Psychiatry (1991).

Present post: Professor of Psychiatry, Research Worker, Charles University, First Faculty of Medicine, Dept. of Psychiatry, Prague (1998-present).

Previous posts: Chairman, Professor of Psychiatry, Charles University, First Faculty of Medicine (1991-1998).

Publications: Has published between 1962 and 1999 around 140 papers including "Association between DRD2 gene and amphetamine dependence", World Congress of Psychiatry (WPA) (1999); "The advance of genetics in psychiatry", Prague (1990); Genealogic study of patients suffering from primary affective disorders and treated with lithium, Prague (1973); a contribution to questions of genetics of mood disorders (1973), and genetics in psychiatry (1973).

Honours: World Psychiatric Association, representative of the Regional Board Representatives for Central and Eastern Europe (1993-1999); Honorary Member of the Czech Psychiatric Association and of the Czech Medical Association of J. E. Purkynje (1998); President of the Czech Psychiatric Association (1994-1998); President, Regional Symposium of the WPA in Prague (1995); Member of the Nominating Committee for WPA Congress in Madrid (1996); Visiting Assistant

Professor, Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Health Sciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario (1995-1996).

Meetings attended: Co-organizer and President, Bilateral Meeting of the British Royal College of Psychiatrists and Czech Psychiatric Association, Prague (1994); Co-organizer and President, Bilateral Meeting of American Psychiatric Association and Czechoslovak Psychiatric Association (1992).

Seyoum Gebre Selassie (Ethiopia)

Date of birth: 1936

Education: Bachelor of Arts, University College of Addis Ababa (1959); Master of Arts, Social Service Administration, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay (1961); Master of Arts, sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (1975); Ph.D., sociology and social work, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (1976).

Present post: no data was provided.

Previous posts: Professor of Sociology and Population Studies (1995); Dean, College of Social Sciences, Addis Ababa University (1992-1994; Visiting Scholar, Department of Population Planning and International Health, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (September-November 1991); Dean, College of Social Sciences (1983-1986); Chairman, Department of Sociology and Professor (1982-1983); Registrar, Addis Ababa University (1980-1981); Assistant Professor (1967-1968); Assistant Professor and Assistant Dean (1968-1969) and Dean (1969-1972), School of Social Work, Haile Selassie I University; Assistant Director (1961-1964) and Director (1964-1967), Awassa Community Development Training and Demonstration Centre.

Other duties and responsibilities: Consultant on several occasions to International Labour Organization (ILO), WHO and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), inter alia, on the problem of women's employment in Africa (ILO), Ethiopia; in the preparation of the background document for the Third Country Programme (UNFPA), Ethiopia, and on knowledge, attitude, behaviour and practice survey in human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (WHO), Geneva and London; principal investigator, a Study of the Socio-economic determinants of Food Insecurity in Ethiopia, in collaboration with Shawel Consult International, Addis Ababa (1992); Deputy Chairman, National Task Force for the drafting of a National Population Policy for Ethiopia (1992); Member, Constitution Commission of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia; Programme Associate in Sociology, Center for Advanced Studies in Human Services, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee (1976-1977); Visiting Assistant Professor, School of Social Welfare, University of Wisconsin.

Publications: Numerous publications in the social field, inter alia, "Unemployment problems facing the African youth", Proceedings of the Regional Workshop on the Problems of Unemployment Facing Youth in Africa, The African Centre for Applied Research and Training on Social Development, Tripoli (1985); *Patterns of Women's Employment in Africa*, Oxford University Press, Nairobi (1986); "Fertility and family planning in Ethiopia: implications for Economic and social development", Addis Ababa (1989); "Social development agents in rural transformation in Africa", Association for Social Work Education in Africa (1989); "The role of non-

governmental and intergovernmental agencies in population and family planning activities in Ethiopia", *Population and Development Bulletin*, Addis Ababa (1990).

Membership: Member, Executive Board and Vice President for the African Region of the International Association of Schools of Social Work (1970-1972); President, Association for Social Work Education in Africa (1971-1972); Secretary General Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia (1985-1991); Senior Research Fellow, Pastoral and Environmental Network for the Horn of Africa (1994-1999), member, Technical Advisory Committee on HIV/AIDS.

Jacques Franquet (France)

Date of birth: 1941

Education: Master of Law, University of Lille; diploma in criminology; diploma in languages and civilization of the southern Slav world-Croatian.

Present post: Member (since 1997) and Rapporteur, International Narcotics Control Board (1999), Member, Committee on Finance and Administration (1998) and Member, Standing Committee on Estimates, International Narcotics Control Board (1997); Prefect for Security and Defence for Northern France (since 1997).

Previous posts: General Inspector of the National Police, reporting to the General Director of the National Police; external consultant to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (1995-1996); Central Director of the Judicial Police, National Directorate for Criminal Police, Economic and Financial Police and Technical and Scientific Police Services, Head of the National Central Bureau, Interpol France (1993-1994); Director, Police International Technical Cooperation Service (1990-1992); Head of the Anti-Terrorist Coordination Unit, reporting to the General Director of the National Police (1988-1989); Head of the Regional Judicial Police Service, Ajaccio, Corsica (1981-1993); Head of the Economic and Financial Section and of the Criminal Section, Regional Judicial Police Service, Lyon (1969-1981).

Honours: Officer of the Legion of Honour and the National Order of Merit; Commander of the Luxembourg Order of Merit; Officer of the Spanish Order of Police Merit.

Helmut Georg Butke (Germany)

Date of birth: 1938

Education: Studies in Law, Berlin and Marburg/Lahn (1959-1965); first and second State examination in law (1965/1968).

Present post: Ministerial Counsellor, Federal Ministry for Health (will retire in August 2001).

Previous posts: Head of Division, responsible for legislation on narcotic drugs (1982-2000); Counsellor for Consumer Protection and Food Law, Federal Ministry for Health (1971-1982); Counsellor for Youth Welfare, Federal Ministry for Family and Youth (1969-1971).

Meetings attended: Head, German Delegation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1983-2000); Chairman, Horizontal Drugs Group of the European Union; Coordinator for the Panama Conference, at which the Cooperation Agreement for Drug Control between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean was concluded (1999); Coordinator of the preparations for the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and member of the German Delegation to that session of the Assembly (1997-1998); Chairman, thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1996); Head, German Delegation to the Chemical Action Task Force (CATF), Washington, D.C. (1990-1991); Head, German Delegation to the Vienna Conference for the preparation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (1985-1988).

Kálmán Szendrei (Hungary)

Date of birth: 25 June 1936

Education: Professor of Pharmacy, Doctor of Pharmaceutical Sciences-Natural Products, Albert Szent-Györgyi University, Szeged; Ph.D. in Pharmaceutics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Postdoctoral Fellow (DDAD), University of Münster, Germany.

Present post: Retired (1996), "Professor emeritus" — Albert Szent-Györgyi University, Szeged Hungary (1997-present).

Previous posts: Professor and Director, Department of Pharmacognosy, Medical University, Szeged (1977-1992; on leave between 1984-1992), Chief, Science and Research Section, UNDCP (1994-1996), Senior Interregional Scientific Adviser, UNDCP (1989-1995), Chief, Narcotics Laboratory, Division of Narcotic Drugs, Vienna (1988-1991), Consultant to UNDCP, INCB and WHO on several occasions.

Membership: President, Medicinal Plant Section, Hungarian Pharmaceutical Society (1982-1986), Member of several national and international scientific associations, e.g. American Society of Pharmacognosy, Phytochemical Society of Europe, Gesellschaft für Arzneipflanzenforschung, Gesellschaft für Phytotherapy, Hungarian Society of Chemistry, Hungarian Society of Biology.

Publications: Over 200 scientific papers, reviews, manual, technical documents and patents in natural products chemistry, the medicinal use of natural products and on controlled drugs (opium, cannabis, khat, amphetamines); author, co-author or technical editor of many United Nations publications in the area of control of drugs of abuse, inter alia, "Recommended Methods of Testing"; the "ALERT" Series; the UNDCP Technical Series, for example, "Amphetamine-type stimulants: a global review", "The economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking" and the first issue of the *World Drug Report* (1997).

Honours: Batthyány-Strattmann Award for outstanding service in national and international drug control (1999); Szent-Györgyi Memorial Medal for outstanding achievements in natural products chemistry (1998); Janos Kabay Memorial Medal for achievements in the scientific research of narcotic drugs (1967).

Meetings attended: Several United Nations missions to over 50 countries (1984-2000), hundreds of national and international meetings, conferences and expert

workshops in various aspects of natural products research, pharmacy and in the area of international drug control, Delegate of Hungary to several sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1979-1984 and 1997), Member, High-Level Expert Group to Review the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to Strengthen the United Nations Machinery for Drug Control, convened by the Secretary-General (1998), Member and Chairman of several national, regional, United Nations and WHO expert meetings and conferences, for example, INCB Expert Advisory Group and WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence.

Madan Mohan Bhatnagar (India)

Date of birth: 1934

Education: Bachelor of Arts; Master of Arts; Bachelor of Law.

Present post: Consultant, Central Board of Excise and Customs, Government of India.

Previous posts: Member, Anti-Smuggling and Narcotics, Central Board of Excise and Customs (1990-1992); Director-General, Narcotics Control Bureau (1988-1990); Narcotics Commissioner of India (1979-1985); officer on special duty in the field of narcotics (1976-1979); Deputy Narcotics Commissioner (1972-1974).

Publications: "Current national laws and policies on narcotics control in India", published in *Current Research in Drug Abuse in India*; "Drug Trafficking-Indian Perspective", *Journal of Narcotics Control Bureau*; drafted provisions of the present comprehensive national law, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act.

Special appointments: Chairman, tenth meeting for the Far East Region (1983); Chairman of the first joint meeting between Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and the Subcommission for the Near and Middle East (1983); Chairman, meeting of Indo-Pakistan Committee against drug trafficking (1989); Chairman of the Southern Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) meeting on Harmonization of Drug Laws (1989); First Vice-Chairman of second Interregional meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Vienna (1989); Vice-Chairman of twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, Ankara (1989) and Vienna (1990); Vice-Chairman and Chairman, Committee of the Whole, thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1992); Member, Expert Group meetings to study the amendment to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna (1982); member at two Expert Group meetings on the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Drug Trafficking, Vienna (May and July 1990); Expert and Vice-Chairman at the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific Regional Seminar on Drug Abuse, Manila (1990).

Meetings attended: Head, Indian Delegation at the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region (1979-1984); Head, Indian delegation at twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the Subcommission in Ankara (1989) and Vienna (1990); Alternate, head, Indian delegation at sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1980-1985); represented India at International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO)-Interpol's Asian Regional Conference at Kathmandu and at its General Assembly at Lyons (1989); Alternate, head, Indian delegation at the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly on narcotic

drugs (1990); represented India at the meeting of opiate raw material producing, manufacturing and consuming countries convened by INCB in Vienna (1992).

Fadel Ali Fhaid Al-Sarhan (Jordan)

Date of birth: 1937

Education: Master's degree, military sciences and management.

Additional training: management course; command and staff course; higher warfare course and higher management course, United States of America, plus a number of military and non-military studies, including one entitled "The Arab-Israeli conflict", for the American War College.

Present post: no data was provided.

Previous posts: Director of Public Security (1989-1993); Lieutenant General (1993).

Honours: Independence Medal, fourth, third and second Class; al-Kawbab Medal; al-Nahda Medal, Second Class; Military Merit Medal, First Class; Faithful Service Medal; al-Karamah Medal; Silver Jubilee Medal; Leadership, Training and Administrative Capability Medal; Chevalier of the French Order of Merit; Austrian Order of Merit.

Kudaikulova Altynay Akmatalievna (Kyrgyzstan)

Date of birth: 1966

Education: Master in Pharmacy, Kharkov Pharmaceutical Institute, Ukraine (1983-1988); Ph.D. in pharmacy; Kharkov, Ukraine (1991); Programme on drug abuse prevention, Jerusalem (1997).

Present post: Main specialist-pharmacist, State Commission on Drugs Control (1998 to present).

Previous posts: Main specialist on precursors, State Commission on Drugs Control (1996-1998); senior lecturer (1992-1996), lecturer (1990-1992) and senior laboratory assistant (1988-1990), Pharmaceutical Department, Kyrgyz State Medical Institute.

Publications: Author of 35 scientific articles, inter alia, research with the purpose of optimal use and control of narcotic medicines in Kyrgyzstan (1999).

Kairat Osmonaliev (Kyrgyzstan)

Date of birth: 1973

Education: Omsk Higher Police School, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation; Post-Graduate Course of Academy, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation; Doctor of Law, specialty in Criminal Law (1997).

Present post: Chief specialist, State Commission on Drugs Control.

Previous posts: Senior instructor, Police Academy, Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Publications: Author of 18 publications, inter alia, "Measures provided by criminal law on illicit traffic in narcotic drugs" used by the police, Moscow (1998); "Special features of narcobusiness in Kyrgyzstan and ways of increasing effectiveness of struggling", Bishkek (1999); "Detection of crimes connecting with drugs", Bishkek (1999); "Criminal law of Kyrgyzstan", Bishkek (2000); "Prevention of drug abuse among the minors", Bishkek (2000); "Terms and definitions of criminal law", Bishkek (2000).

Meetings attended: Improvement of the struggle against drugs, domestic and international experience, Moscow (1997); Problems of forcing the struggle with organized criminality in Central Asian region, Bishkek (1998); Second session of the International Commission on Drug Control, Central Asian Economic Community, Bishkek (2000).

Abdel-Karim Ibrahim (Lebanon)

Date of birth: 1942

Education: Officer's Diploma, Lebanese Military Academy (1964); Diploma, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Academy Graduates (1971); Diploma, United States Army Intelligence Center and School (1976); Executive course, Canadian Police College (1982); Crime Scene Special Course, International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program, Washington (1999).

Present post: Director-General, Internal Security Forces of Lebanon (until January 2001).

Previous posts: Commander, Internal Security Forces Institute (1995); Commander, Police of Beirut (1993); Chief, General Investigation Division, Narcotics, Gambling and Moral Bureau; Chief, Judiciary Brigades of Baabda and Beirut.

Publications: Research and studies focusing on the appropriate means to protect the financial institutions; research and studies focusing on the drug problems in Lebanon in view of adopting appropriate and more effective solutions.

Honours: Competency Medal; National Cedars Commander; Internal Security Medal; medals from Egypt, Romania, Saudi Arabia and Tchad.

Meetings attended: General Assemblies of ICPO — Interpol (1987 and 1999); seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna (1998); special invitation from New York City Police Department (2000).

Maurice Randrianame (Madagascar)

Date of birth: 1935

Education: Degree in public law and political sciences (second class honours), Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences, University of Madagascar.

Present post: Secretary-General of the Interministerial Drug-Control Coordination Unit under the Prime Minister and Head of Government.

Previous posts: Technical Adviser to the Minister of the Interior (1975); Head of the National Drug Service (1972-1975 and 1976-1980); Director of the Financial Crimes Police Department (1980-1992); Director of the Criminal Investigation Police Department (1992).

Honours: Grand Officer of the Malagasy National Order; Chevalier of the Malagasy Order of Merit.

Meetings attended: Head, Malagasy delegation to several sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and Chairman of the Commission in 1985; several international expert group meetings on various drug-related issues organized by the United Nations; Various regional and interregional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (1986, 1993, 1995, 1996); Seventeenth and twentieth special sessions of the General Assembly, New York (1990 and 1998); International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 1987; Several intergovernmental expert group meeting (1985 to 1988) for preparing the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988; African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Kampala (1998); Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Vienna (1999 and 2000).

Robert Lousberg (Netherlands)

Date of birth: 1941

Education: Ph.D., Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands (1969).

Present post: Head of the national regulatory office for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, Inspectorate of Health Care; Appointments by the Minister of Health of the Netherlands: member, Supervisory Board of the National Drug Information and Monitoring System and member, Running Board and Assessment Board of the Coordination Centre for Assessment and Monitoring Drugs in the Netherlands; member, Supervisory Board investigating the medical prescription of heroin; member, Central Committee on the treatment of heroin addicts; member, Supervisory Board of the National Agency for national hemp production for scientific and medicinal purposes.

Previous posts: Associate and senior scientist at the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, United States (between 1967 and 1974); Senior scientist and lecturer at the University of Utrecht (1969-1980); Co-Coordinator of the organization of methadone-programmes for the treatment of heroin addicts (1981-1983); coordinator of the national investigation of leuco-encephalopathy among heroin addicts caused by poisoned heroin; Expert of the assessment missions to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and to Albania in the scope of the PHARE Licit Drug Control Project (1998).

Publications: Numerous publications in international journals on, among others, cannabis and opiate research; publications on poisoned heroin causing spongiform leuco-encephalopathy for example, *Ned. T. Geneesk.*, 126, nr. 12, 508-514 (1982); *The Lancet*, December 4, 1233-1237 (1982).

Special appointments: Chairman, Pompidou Group, International Narcotics Control Board, Conference on the Control of Psychotropic Substances in Europe (1998); Chairman, WHO Working Group on Revised Guidelines for the WHO Review of Dependence-Producing Psychoactive Substances for International Control (1999).

Meetings attended: Expert member of the Netherlands delegation at meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Member of INCB-expert groups for the preparation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (1986-1988); member, Netherlands delegation to the plenipotentiary Conference for the adoption of the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988); representative for European Union (EU)-directives and regulations for article 12 of the 1988 Convention (1989); representative at meetings for the assessment of new synthetic drugs by the Extended Scientific Committee of the EMCDDA in Lisbon (1998, 1999 and 2000).

Rosa María del Castillo (Peru)

Date of birth: 1959

Education: Economist, Training Course on Intelligence Techniques, United States Department of Justice, Lima (1995).

Present post: Director, Controlled Substances and Chemical Inputs, Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Integration and International Trade Negotiations (since 1993).

Previous posts: Adviser, Office of the Deputy Minister for Internal Trade (1991-1992); Assistant Director for International Technical Cooperation (1985-1990); Assistant Director for Evaluation and Formulation of Plans (1981-1984); Planner (1977-1980), Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Integration and International Trade Negotiations.

Meetings attended: has participated in numerous events at the national and international levels, including: Political Affairs and Drug-Trafficking Prevention and Control Commission of the Andean Parliament, Lima (1996); Member, Peruvian delegation to Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission/Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS) at its nineteenth and twenty-second regular sessions, Washington, D.C. (1996); seminar on controlling river activity and cross-border smuggling of chemicals, United States Department of Justice and Commission of the European Communities, Rio de Janeiro (1996); international conference on chemical control, United States Department of Justice, Bangkok (1996); meeting of competent authorities on chemical control, convened by the International Narcotics Control Board, Vienna (1997); Speaker at the ninth Inter-American workshop seminar for drug law control officials, organized by CICAD/OAS and the Royal Mounted Police of Canada, Ottawa (1997); first meeting of the mixed group to review the Agreement between the Andean Countries and the European Community on precursors and chemical substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, Brussels (1996); Member, Peruvian delegation, twentieth special session of the General Assembly (1998); third meeting, Advisory Expert Group of the International Narcotics Control Board, Vienna (1998); subregional meeting for coordination of policies on money-laundering and diversion of chemical precursors, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Buenos Aires (1999); first international meeting to assess the

Inter-American Drug Control Telecommunications Network, CICAD/OAS, Lima (2000); Member, Peruvian delegation to the fourth high-level meeting on drugs between the European Union and the Andean Community, Lima (2000); co-organizer, international seminar on presentation of the computerized programme for the control of chemical substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, CICAD/OAS, Lima (2000).

Jewel Fernandez Canson (Philippines)

Date of birth: 1945

Education: Intelligence Officers Advanced Course, Makati City (1978); Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Command and Gen. Staff Course, AFP Command and General Staff College (CGSC), Fort Bonifacio (1982); Master in Business Administration, Manila University (1983); Master in Public Administration, Manuel L. Quezon University (1995).

Present post: Deputy Chief for Operations, Philippine National Police (PNP); Executive Director, National Drug Law Enforcement and Prevention Coordinating Centre.

Previous posts: Chief of Staff and Regional Director, Philippine National Police; Director, Philippine National Police Intelligence Command; Deputy Commander for Operations, Headquarters Narcotics Command; Deputy Chief and Deputy for Operations, Task Force Bagong Buhay, Constabulary Anti-Narcotics Unit; Chief, Investigation Branch, Constabulary anti-Narcotics Unit (1972).

Honours: AFP Distinguished Conduct Star (for Heroism); AFP Distinguished Service Star; PNP Outstanding Achievement Medal; PNP Medalya ng Katapangan.

Meetings attended: Asian-European Regional Meeting on Narcotics Law Enforcement, Chiang-Mai (1980); Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Training on Narcotics Law Enforcement, Bangkok (1987); ASEAN Workshop on Conspiracy Investigation and Confiscation of illegal acquired assets of drug traffickers, Manila (1988); Japan-Philippine Bilateral Seminar on Investigation of Organized Crimes, Tokyo (1991); 23rd ASEAN Drug Experts Meeting, Jakarta (1999); Seminar on Crime Investigation in Taipei (1999); Asian drug liaison officials meeting for International Cooperation, Seoul (1999) and Pusan (1999); Chairman, 9th Interpol International Conference on Psychotropic Substances, Manila (1999); Meeting of heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies, Bangkok (1999); International Heroin Conference, Beijing (2000).

Suliman A. Alyahay (Saudi Arabia)

Date of birth: 1954

Education: Bachelor degree in Islamic law, Mummad Bin Saud University, Riyadh (1978); Master of Science in political science, Mankato State University, Minnesota (1983).

Other courses: "International relations", Institute of Diplomatic Studies, Riyadh (1998); "International security", Christian Albrechts University, Institute of Political Science, Kiel, Germany (1997); "Developing skills with work pressure",

Administration Institute, Riyadh (1996); "Planning specialist", Administration Institute, Riyadh (1985); "Data-processing concepts", King Fahad University of Petroleum and Minerals (1979); "Security", Officers Institute, Riyadh (1979).

Present post: Director, Planning and Organizing Department, Public Security Directorate.

Previous posts: Director, International Relationship Branch (1995), Director, Studying Section (1989), Officer of the Planning Branch (1984) and Planning and Organizing Department (1980), Police Training Department (1979).

Honours: nine medals of honours.

Meetings attended: Seventeenth annual conference on "International Association of Airport and Seaport Police", Taibei (1986); first meeting of Saudi Arabian and Yemeni Joint Security Committee; first meeting of Saudi Arabian and Italian Security Committee; all meetings of Saudi Arabian and Syrian Joint Committee.

Milan Skrlj (Slovenia)

Date of birth: 1935

Education: Master's degree in pharmaceutical chemistry; specialist for drug investigation and control.

Present post: Adviser to the Government of Slovenia.

Previous posts: Director, Quality Control Sector in Pharmaceutical Industry, Bosnalijek — Sarajevo (1967-1976); Director, Pharmaceutical Production in Pharmaceutical Industry, Lek — Ljubljana (1976-1977); Director, Department for Pharmaceuticals, Narcotics and Poisons in the Federal Ministry of Health, former Yugoslavia (1977-1991); International Narcotics Control Board Secretariat, Vienna (April-August 1994).

Publications: over 40 articles dealing with narcotic drugs, dangerous chemicals, environment protection and pharmaceuticals and a book entitled *Poisonous Chemicals* (1995).

Meetings attended: Head or member of Slovenian delegation to several sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1979-present); International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna (1987); conference for the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna (1988); seventeenth and twentieth special sessions of the General Assembly, New York (1990 and 1998).

Fernando Sequeros Sazatornil (Spain)

Date of birth: 1947

Education: Law degree, University of Zaragoza (1970).

Present post: Public Prosecutor to the Supreme Court, Madrid (since 1989), and Professor and Tutor, Practical Legal Training School of the National University of Distance Education (since 1994).

Previous posts: Professor and Tutor, Criminal Law, National University of Distance Education (1986-1994); Public Prosecutor to the Regional High Court of Madrid (1982-1989); Prosecuting Attorney, Regional High Court of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (1974).

Other activities: founder member of one of the first drug addict treatment and detoxification units, in particular for cannabis derivatives (1979); Public Prosecution Department representative on the committee set up to study improvements to the structure of the criminal police service (1985).

Publications: author of various publications, in particular: *Las drogas tóxicas: configuración legal y otras consideraciones* (1987); *El MDMA (éxtasis). Su repercusión e incidencias en la salud pública* (1994); *El delito de violación: necesidad de dar cobertura a supuestos especiales* (1994); *El tratamiento jurídico-penal del drogodependiente* (1995); *Delitos relativos a la prostitución, Estudios Jurídicos. Ministerio Fiscal* (1997); *La drogadicción y otras toxicomanias, como circunstancias modificativas de la responsabilidad criminal* (1999); *El tráfico de drogas ante el ordenamiento jurídico* (1999); *El marco penal de la inmigración* (2000).

Honours: San Raimundo de Peñafort Distinguished Cross, second class (1979).

Meetings attended: Has attended numerous related seminars, presenting papers and delivering lectures.

Rahmanov Vladimir Rasulovich (Tajikistan)

Date of birth: 1946

Education: Tashkent Higher Militia School; Postgraduate course, Tashkent State University.

Present post: Deputy Chief of the Staff, Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Previous posts: Head of Staff, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Republic of Tajikistan (1997-1999); Deputy Director, Bureau on Coordination of combating organized crime in the territory of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Publications: Have published, inter alia, articles on "Tactics and methods of hijackings investigation".

Honours: honoured lawyer of the Republic of Tajikistan; honourable worker of the Militia of the Russian Federation.

Meetings attended: Participant at the regular meetings of Ministers of Internal Affairs of States Members of CIS: strengthening stabilization in Central Asia; strengthening security and stabilization in Central Asia; joint approach to the counteraction of proliferation of drugs, organized crime and terrorism (1993-1999).

Chavalit Yodmani (Thailand)

Date of birth: 1935

Education: Workshop College, Nottinghamshire, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Eaton Hall Office Cadet School, United Kingdom.

Present post: Retired.

Previous posts: Secretary-General, Narcotics Control Board of Thailand.

Publications: "The role of the Association of South-East Asian Nations in fighting illicit traffic", Division of Narcotic Drugs, *Bulletin on Narcotics* (1983); "Law enforcement approaches and measures used in countering illicit drug problems in Thailand", United Nations International Drug Control Programme, *Bulletin on Narcotics* (1992); The drug problem in Thailand: a search for effective solutions (1992).

Honours: Commander of the Order Merit of Italy; Raja Yang Mulia Yang Diperpuan Tuan Kerajaan Kejarasan Manjku Negaran from Indonesia; Commander L'Ordre national du mérite from France; Royal Norwegian Order of Merit from Norway; Serge Sotiroff Memorial Award.

Meetings attended: Several sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (since 1975); Interpol meetings (since 1966); meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Asia and the Pacific and meetings of Association for South-East Asian Nations Senior Officials on Drug Matters; Member, Thai delegation to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; Member, Thai delegation to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly; global initiative on drug demand reduction, America-Asia dialogue (1998); second global conference on drug abuse primary prevention (1999).

Ali Gharbi (Tunisia)

Date of birth: 1942

Education: Pharmacy studies, Faculty of Science, Tunis (1963-1964); Diploma in Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Marseille (1964-1968); Certificate in Industrial Chemistry (1969-1970).

Present post: Regional Director of Public Health, Governorate of Bin Arus (since 1980).

Previous posts: Divisional Pharmacist Inspector (1985-1998); Regional Pharmacist Inspector (1981-1985); Private Dispensary Pharmacist (1972-1981); Chief Laboratory Pharmacist (1970-1971) and Pharmacist, Central Pharmacy of Tunisia (1968).

Other activities and responsibilities: Representative of the Ministry of Public Health to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture; permanent member, National Institute of Standardization and Industrial Property; Vice-President, Regional Committee of the Red Crescent; Municipal Councillor (1975-1980); Municipal Vice-President (1995-2000).

Meetings attended: Has participated in several national and international meetings concerned with the pharmaceutical industry and with the promotion of the manufacture and use of medicinal drugs in the Arab and European countries.

Herbert S. Okun (United States of America)

Date of birth: 1930

Education: Bachelor of Arts, Stanford University (Honours); Master's degree in public administration (MPA), Harvard University.

Present post: First Vice-President, International Narcotics Control Board; visiting lecturer, Yale University Law School.

Previous posts: United States Deputy Permanent Representative and Ambassador to the United Nations (1985-1989); Representative of the United States to the Security Council, the Committee for Programme and Coordination of the Economic and Social Council, the Disarmament Commission and other United Nations bodies; Ambassador-in-Residence at the Aspen Institute, Washington, D.C. (1983-1985); United States Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic (1980-1983); Vice-Chairman of the United States delegation to Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II) (1978-1980); various foreign service assignments in Belo Horizonte, Brasilia, Geneva, Lisbon, Moscow, Munich, Naples and Rio de Janeiro.

Memberships: Phi Beta Kappa; Member of the Advisory Board, Chazen Institute of International Business, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University; Member of the Advisory Board, Portuguese-American Leadership Council of the United States; Commissioner, United States-Poland Action Commission; National Committee on American Foreign Policy; Washington Institute of Foreign Affairs; Member of the Board, World Rehabilitation Fund; American Academy of Diplomacy; Board of Overseers, Curtis Institute of Music.

Honours: Presidential Meritorious Award (1983); Department of State Superior Honour Award (1980); Meritorious Honour Award (1972).

Meetings attended: Meeting of the Group of Experts to advise and assist the Secretary-General on the enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control (1990); World Health Organization, Intergovernmental Negotiating Body on Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (2000).

Joshua Mumba (Zambia)

Date of birth: 1968

Education: Bachelor of Arts, University of Zambia (1992); Drug Law Enforcement, Commonwealth Youth Centre Lusaka (1994); combating smuggling in airports and harbours, Police Research Centre, Cairo (1994); human rights for security officers, National College for Management and Development Studies, Kabwe, Zambia (1995); drug crime detection, Zimbabwe Institute of Public Administration, Harare (1995); international law, South African Police, Technical College, Johannesburg (1997); intensification of international cooperation in the field of organized drug

crime, Uganda Management Institute, Kampala (1998); advanced human rights, University of Lund, Sweden (1998).

Present post: Assistant Commissioner, Drug Enforcement Commission (1998-present).

Previous posts: Chief Investigations Officer (1998), Assistant Commissioner for Lusaka Province (1997-1998), Senior Investigations Officer (1995-1998), Investigations Officer (1994-1995), Drug Enforcement Commission; Investigation Officer, Special Investigations Team, Economy and Trade (1992-1994).

Honours: Labour Day Award for the most improved and hardworking in the Drug Enforcement Commission (1995).

Membership: Member, Philosophical Association of Zambia, Economical Association of Zambia.

Meetings attended: Member, Zambian Delegation to the ninth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Vienna (2000); Third Senior Officers Conference (2000).

Aaron Zulu (Zambia)

Date of birth: 1954

Education: Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) in Education (biochemistry), Unza (1983); postgraduate certificate in criminal justice and police management, University of Leicester, United Kingdom (1999); induction course in intelligence and senior basic intelligence course, Lusaka (1978 and 1985); basic drug intelligence course, Crown Agency of the United Kingdom (1989); identification and analysis of drugs of abuse, Vienna (1990); identification and analysis of drugs of abuse in body fluids, Helsinki (1993); International Commanders' police training course, Police Staff College, United Kingdom (1999).

Present post: Regional Commander, Drug Enforcement Commission, Lusaka.

Previous posts: Regional Commander (1994); Senior Assistant Commissioner (1993), Assistant Commissioner (1992), Exhibit Officer and Senior Analytical Chemist (1990), Drug Enforcement Commission; Intelligence Officer (1986).

Meetings attended: Regional Methaqualone Conference, Nairobi (1993); Interpol seminar on drug and crime, Harare (1994); International relations course for defence and security officers, Kabwe (1994); Member, Zambian Delegation to the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna (1995); Commission on Narcotic Drugs intergovernmental working group meeting, Vienna (1997).

Dinah Lilian Mandaza (Zimbabwe)

Date of birth: 1958

Education: Bachelor of Laws (LLB) (honours), University of Dar es Salaam (1981); LLB (postgraduate), University of Zimbabwe (1981).

Present post: practising legal practitioner and partner at Muzangaza and Partner Legal Practitioners (1999-present); Legal Adviser to Medicines Control Authority of

Zimbabwe (1987-present); Legal Adviser to Health Professions Council (July-December 2000); Commissioner of Competition Commission of Zimbabwe (1998-present); Chairperson of Women and Law in Southern Africa Board of Trustees (1993-present).

Previous posts: Chief Law Officer, Legislative Drafting, Attorney-General's Office (1989-1990); Deputy Chairperson Public Health Advisory Board (1984-1990); Secretary to the Commission of Inquiry into the Distribution of Motor Vehicles (1989).

Publications: none, but have drafted many bills for Parliament over a period of 16 years (1983-1998).

Meetings attended: United Nations Conference on Women, Beijing (1995); Various meetings of the Southern and Eastern African Regulatory Affairs Conference (1995-1998).

Annex II

Number, duration and place of meetings, payments and present membership of the International Narcotics Control Board

1. The Board shall meet as often as, in its opinion, may be necessary for the proper discharge of its functions, but shall hold at least two sessions in each calendar year (Single Convention, article 11, paragraph 2).

2. The duration of each session varies from one to three weeks. In 1999 its sessions were as follows:

Sixty-sixth session, 10-21 May 1999
Sixty-seventh session, 1-18 November 1999

3. The sessions are normally held in the headquarters of the Board's secretariat at Vienna, Austria (Vienna International Centre).

4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2491 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, the members of the Board receive a per diem allowance while participating in Board sessions or in official missions. As of May 2000, this allowance at Vienna is US$ 224 per day. Members' travelling expenses are defrayed by the United Nations according to current administrative practice.

5. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/218 of 17 December 1980, members of the Board receive honoraria on the following annual basis:

President	US$ 5,000
Vice-Presidents US$ 4,000	
Members	US$ 3,000

6. The present membership of the International Narcotics Control Board is as follows: a/

Edouard Armenakovich Babayan (2005)	Russian Federation
Chinmay Chakrabarty (2002)	India

Nelia Cortes-Maramba (2002) b/	Philippines
Philip Onagwele Emafo (2005)b/	Nigeria
Jacques Franquet (2002)	France
Hamid Ghodse (2002) b/	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Nüzhet Kandemir (2005)	Turkey
Dil Jan Khan (2002)	Pakistan
Maria Elena Medina Mora (2005)	Mexico
Herbert Okun (2002)	United States of America
Alfredo Pemjean (2005)	Chile
Sergio Uribe Ramírez (2002)	Colombia
Jiwang Zheng (2005)	China

a/ The year given after each name indicates the end of the member's term of office, that is, 1 March 2002 or 1 March 2005, respectively.

b/ Members elected from among candidates submitted by WHO.

Annex III

Articles 9 and 10 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Article 9

Composition and functions of the Board

1. The Board shall consist of thirteen members to be elected by the Council as follows:

(a) Three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience from a list of at least five persons nominated by the World Health Organization; and

(b) Ten members from a list of persons nominated by the Members of the United Nations and by Parties which are not Members of the United Nations.

2. Members of the Board shall be persons who, by their competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, will command general confidence. During their term of office they shall not hold any position or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. The Council shall, in consultation with the Board, make all arrangements necessary to ensure the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its functions.

3. The Council, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographic representation, shall give consideration to the importance of including on the Board, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation in the producing, manufacturing, and consuming countries, and connected with such countries.

4. The Board, in cooperation with Governments, and subject to the terms of this Convention, shall endeavour to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to an adequate amount required for medical and scientific purposes, to ensure their availability for such purposes and to prevent illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of, and illicit trafficking in and use of drugs.

5. All measures taken by the Board under this Convention shall be those most consistent with the intent to further the cooperation of Governments with the Board and to provide the mechanism for a continuing dialogue between Governments and the Board which will lend assistance to and facilitate effective national action to attain the aims of this Convention.

Article 10

Terms of Office And Remuneration of Members of the Board

1. The members of the Board shall serve for a period of five years, and may be re-elected.

2. The term of office of each member of the Board shall end on the eve of the first meeting of the Board which his successor shall be entitled to attend.

3. A member of the Board who has failed to attend three consecutive sessions shall be deemed to have resigned.

4. The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, may dismiss a member of the Board who has ceased to fulfil the conditions required for membership by paragraph 2 of article 9. Such recommendation shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members of the Board.

5. Where a vacancy occurs on the Board during the term of office of a member, the Council shall fill such vacancy as soon as possible and in accordance with the applicable provisions of article 9, by electing another member for the remainder of the term.

6. The members of the Board shall receive an adequate remuneration as determined by the General Assembly.

Annex IV

Extracts from the note by the Secretary-General (E/4158/Rev.1) on the procedure for the election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 *

Qualifications and other conditions regarding membership of the International Narcotics Control Board

7. The Council may wish to invite the attention of the Governments concerned and the World Health Organization (WHO) to the following points in nominating suitable persons for election to membership of the INCB. These points are drafted on the basis of articles 9 and 10 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and those provisions of the memorandum by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the procedure to be followed in making appointments to the Permanent Central Narcotics Board (PCNB) as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 49 (IV) of 28 March 1947 and 123 D (VI) of 2 March 1948 which might be considered applicable to membership of the INCB.

Candidates nominated by Governments

8. Governments should satisfy themselves that each candidate proposed fulfils the conditions laid down in article 9 of the 1961 Convention, and that in particular he has a wide and deep knowledge or experience of the drug situation. It is not essential, however, that the candidates so nominated be technically qualified as medical doctors, chemists or pharmacists, as the INCB will always have at its command the benefit of such qualifications, thanks to the presence of its scientific members nominated by WHO. It is, however, highly desirable that the candidates nominated by Governments possess a good knowledge of national and international narcotics administration.**

9. According to article 9, paragraph 2, of the 1961 Convention, during their term of office members of the INCB shall not hold any position or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. Since this requirement of the 1961 Convention seems to cover, though not to be limited to, the analogous provision in article 19 of the

1925 Convention prohibiting members of the PCNB from holding any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Government, the opinion of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with regard to the meaning of article 19 of the 1925 Convention as endorsed by the Council in operative paragraph (a) of its resolution 123 D (VI) might be considered germane to the issue. In consequence, it is essential that a person who, at the time of election, was in a position of direct dependence on his Government should, following his appointment, not hold such a position while he will be sitting on the INCB. Thus, it would be possible for the Council to appoint to the INCB an official in active service with his Government, provided that (i) following his appointment he ceases temporarily, i.e. for the duration of his membership of the INCB, to exercise such active service (by being granted leave of absence, for instance), and (ii) while exercising his powers and functions as a member of the INCB, he does not act under the instructions of his Government. Attention is drawn particularly to the requirement of the Convention excluding from membership of the Board all persons who hold any position or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions.

10. In the case of elections to the PCNB, the Council has considered that it may appoint a judge, a university professor, a medical practitioner, a lawyer, or specialists of other professions, without requiring that the person appointed give up his position or cease to exercise his profession while serving on the Board.

11. When Governments nominate, and the Council elects, members of the INCB, it is suggested that they take due account of the disqualification arising from the holding of any position or the engaging in any activity liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. Such position or activity held or engaged in by the candidate at the time the nomination is made should be fully indicated in the curriculum vitae. A candidate who holds such a disqualifying post or engages in such activity at the time he is nominated should explicitly state his intention to resign or to take leave of absence for the duration of his membership in the INCB if elected.

12. It is essential that candidates to the INCB should be willing and able to attend its sessions regularly. Governments should receive assurance from their nominees to this effect, and they should specifically state that to the best of their knowledge their nominees will normally be able so to attend all the sessions. It is further necessary that members should acquaint themselves with the history of narcotics control, the work of the international control organs, and the international narcotics treaties. The candidates should also be informed by their respective Governments of the nature and general conditions of the appointment.

13. When making nominations, a Government is not bound to nominate its own nationals; it may, if it thinks fit, propose a national of another country.

Candidates nominated by the WHO

14. The WHO should nominate candidates who should enjoy a reputation in the medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical worlds. They should be impartial and disinterested and, during their term of office, should not hold any office or engage in any activity that might prejudice their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. The same conditions applying to Government nominees, and listed in paragraphs 9 to 11 above, would apply to WHO nominees. It is also desirable that the candidates nominated by WHO should have a sound knowledge of international and national drug control administrations and should acquaint themselves with the history of drug control, the work of the international drug control organs, and the international drug control treaties. In making the nominations, WHO will also take into account the principle of equitable geographic distribution and the need for members of the INCB to be familiar with the drug situation in the different groups of countries and to be connected with such countries.

Other considerations for the Council

15. In electing candidates, consideration should be given by the Council to equitable geographic distribution and to the importance of including on the INCB, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a sound knowledge of the drug situation in the producing, manufacturing and consuming countries and connected with such countries.

Annex V

Status of Treaty adherence as at 1 March 2001

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol

The following 173 States are parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[a] (underlined) or are parties to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol:[b]

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, **Djibouti**[c], Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,

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[a] Entry into force: **13 December 1964**

[b] Entry into force: **8 August 1975**

[c] Entry into force: **24 March 2001**

Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The following 167 States are parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971:[a]

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, **Djibouti**[b], Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania[c], United States of

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[a] Entry into force: **16 August 1976**

[b] Entry into force: **23 May 2001**

[c] Entry into force: **7 March 2001**

America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

The following 159 States are parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988:[d]

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, **Djibouti**[e], Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates,

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[d]Entry into force **11 November 1990**

[e]Entry into force: **23 May 2001**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[f], United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

On 31 December 1990, the European Community deposited its instrument of formal confirmation to the 1988 Convention (extent of competence: article 12).

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[f] The United Kingdom has extended the application of the 1988 Convention to Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands, the extension took effect on **8 February 1995.** The United Kingdom has also extended the application of the Convention to the Bailiwick of Jersey with effect from **7 July 1997.**

United Nations E/2001/L.2/Add.3

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Elections, nominations and confirmations

Election of two members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the provisions of article 9, paragraph 1 (a), of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

Election of two members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization

1. The present note contains information on candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO). Information on candidates nominated by Governments is contained in document E/2001/L.2/Add.2.

2. In accordance with established procedure, the Secretary-General invited the Director-General of WHO to propose candidates with a view to filling the posts that would become vacant on 1 March 2002 on the expiration of the term of office of the members of the International Narcotics Control Board who had originally been nominated by WHO in 1995 and elected by the Economic and Social Council in 1996. The posts are currently occupied by Ms. Nelia Cortés-Maramba (Philippines) and Mr. Hamid A. Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran).

3. The Secretariat received a communication from the Director-General of WHO, dated 10 October 2000, in which, in accordance with the provisions of article 10, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[1] as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] the Director-General nominated the following candidates for election to the International Narcotics Control Board:

Usoa E. **Busto** (Canada/Chile)

Elisaldo **Carlini** (Brazil)

Nelia **Cortés-Maramba** (Philippines)

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Hamid A. **Ghodse** (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Inayat **Khan** (Pakistan)

The biographical information of these five candidates is contained in the annex below.

4. The Council's attention is also drawn to the fact that annexes II-V to document E/2001/L.2/Add.2 contain information on, respectively, meetings of the Board in 1999, payments to members and present membership; the texts of articles 9 (Composition and functions of the Board) and 10 (Terms of office and remuneration of members of the Board) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol; information on qualifications and other conditions of membership in the Board; and a list of the States parties to the 1961 Single Convention, the 1972 Protocol amending that Convention, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[4]

Notes

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[2] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

Annex

Biographical information on candidates for election to the International Narcotics Control Board

Usoa E. Busto (Canada/Chile)

Date of birth: 1946

Education: Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in mathematics (1968); Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.), University of Chile (1973).

Present post: Senior Scientist, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Professor, Faculty of Pharmacy, and Departments of Psychiatry and Pharmacology, University of Toronto.

Previous posts: Head of Pharmacy, Addiction Research Foundation.

Publications: Several in the area of benzodiazepines and oral opioid use, abuse, dependence and behavioural toxicity of these drugs. Has also worked on the influence of different risk factors (kinetics, availability, genetics, and co-morbidity with mental disorders) that influence substance use disorder.

Honours: Mitchell B. Balter Award for outstanding contribution to pharmacoepidemiology on the influence of availability on benzodiazepine dependence, United States of America (1996); Clinical Pharmacology Award from the Canadian Society for Clinical Pharmacology for her work on benzodiazepine withdrawal (1987); member of the World Health Organization (WHO) Expert Committee for the Eighth Review on the Convention on Psychotropic Substances in 1983 and Chairperson, WHO/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/Drug Enforcement Administration meeting on the Development of Strategies and Procedures for the Pre-review of Psychoactive Substances, Washington, D.C. (1987); consultant on several occasions for the Pan American World Organization; member, Expert Advisory Panel on Clinical Toxicology/Substance Abuse for the United States Pharmacopeial Convention (since 1995).

Meetings attended: Several meetings on drug dependence, clinical pharmacology, substance abuse, and pharmaceutical education; has also frequently been invited to present her work at conferences in many countries (for example, Brazil, Chile, Spain and Venezuela).

Elisaldo Carlini (Brazil)

Date of birth: 1930

Education: Master of Science in pharmacology, Doctor of Medicine.

Present post: Director, Brazilian Centre for Information on Psychotropic Drugs; Director, System of Psychopharmacovigilance.

Previous posts: President, Latin American Society of Psychobiology (1971-1973); Member, Conselho Nacional de Entorpecentes (Federal Council of Entorpecentes) (1974-1996); Founder and elected President of the Brazilian Society of Psychobiology (1979-1984); and of the Brazilian Society of Surveillance of

Medicaments (1991-1993); National Secretary, nominated by the President of Brazil, National Sanitary Surveillance, Ministry of Health.

Publications: Has published several papers on, inter alia, the use of solvents and other drugs among homeless and destitute children living in the city streets of São Paulo, Brazil (1988); the use of solvents and other drugs among children and adolescents from a low socio-economic background: a study in São Paulo, Brazil (1988); preliminary findings: consumption of benzodiazepines in Brazil during the years 1988 and 1989 (1993); use of drugs among street children in Brazil (1997); cocaine use: key informant (KY) report from São Paulo, Brazil (2000).

Honours: "Visiting Research Professor" by the Board of Trustees of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, State University of New York (1979); international recognition by WHO for his scientific publications (1979); member emeritus, Department of Biological Psychiatry, Brazilian Association of Psychiatry (1993); "Medical Doctor of the year", Brazilian Chapter of Medical Society of Israel (1993); member emeritus of Federal Council of Entorpecentes (1998); "Gran Cruz" Condecoration Ordem Nacional do Mérito Científico conferred by the President of Brazil (2000).

Membership: member, "Expert Committee on Drug Dependence" of WHO (1986-1996); member, "Expert Advisory Panel on Drug Dependence and Alcohol Problems", WHO (1997-present).

Nelia Cortés-Maramba (Philippines)

Date of birth: 1935

Education: Doctor of Medicine, University of the Philippines; postgraduate residency training in Paediatrics in the Philippines (1960-1961), in the United States of America (1961-1964).

Present post: Professor, Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine; Clinical Professor of Paediatrics, Philippines General Hospital, University of the Philippines; Head, National Poisons Control and Information Service (1991-present); Vice-Chair, National Drug Committee, Department of Health (1988-present); Chair, National Adverse Drug Reaction Advisory Committee, Bureau of Food and Drugs (1996-present); member, WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Drug Dependence (1987-present); President, Philippine Society of Clinical and Occupational Toxicology; Member, International Narcotics Control Board and Vice-Chair, Standing Committee on Estimates.

Previous posts: several in the field of research, pharmacology, drug dependence, toxicology and medical curricula of national and international organizations including: Chair, Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine (1975-1983); member, Advisory Committee on Medical Research, WHO Western Pacific Region (1981-1984); Chair, Committee on Therapeutics (1979-1984) and Philippine Paediatric Society (1978-1985); Chair, Committee on Research Implementation and Development, College of Medicine (1989-1991); Chair, Standing Committee on Estimates, and Second Vice-President, International Narcotics Control Board (1999).

Publications: author of 54 published works in journals, books, proceedings of international workshops and monographs, including "Beta blocker therapy",

"Sotalol in Oriental hypertensive patients" (1989), chapter on paediatric therapeutics, *Textbook of Paediatrics* (1982, 1989, 1999); "Algorithms of common poisonings" (1991, 1998), "Standard treatment guidelines for occupational poisoning", Manila (1998).

Honours: Several, in the fields of teaching, research and service (since 1974); included in the book *One Hundred Women of the Philippines* (1999); Most Outstanding Teacher in Manila (1999); Special Award in Paediatric Pharmacology, Toxicology and Medicinal Plants, Philippines Paediatric Society (1999); Outstanding Health Research Award 1998 for the "National Poison Control and Information Service Network Project", Philippine Council for Health Research and Development of Science and Technology (1998); Lingkod Bayan Award presented by President Corazon Aquino and the Civil Service Commission (1988).

Meetings attended: attended 58 international meetings (1968-2000) dealing with, inter alia, toxicology, drug dependence, medicinal plants, reproduction and drug research and pharmacology.

Hamid A. Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Date of birth: 1938

Education: Doctor of Medicine, Islamic Republic of Iran (1965); Doctor of Preventive Medicine (DPM), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1974); Ph.D. in addictions, University of London (1976); Medical Research Council, Psychiatry (MRCPsych), United Kingdom (1980); Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists (FRCPsych), United Kingdom (1985); Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (FRCP), London (1992); Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (FRCPE), Edinburgh (1997); Fellow of the Faculty of Public Health Medicine (FFPHM), United Kingdom (1997).

Present post: Professor and Chairman, Psychiatry of Addictive Behaviours, St. George's Hospital Medical School, University of London; Honorary Consultant in Public Health, Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth Health Authority, London; Director, Addiction Resource Agency for Commissioners, London and South East Regions, United Kingdom; Clinical Director, South West London and St. George's Mental Health Trust, London; President, European Collaborating Centres for Addiction Studies; Adviser, Joint Formulary Committee, British National Formulary; member, World Health Organization Expert Advisory Panel on Drug Dependence and Alcohol Problems; member, Executive Committee, Substance Misuse Faculty, Royal College of Psychiatrists, United Kingdom; member, International Narcotics Control Board (since 1992) and President (1993-1995, 1997-1999 and 2000).

Previous posts: Physician, Acting Director, Health Corps, West Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran (1965-1967); Research Fellow, Research Psychiatrist and Lecturer, Morgannwg Hospital, South Wales, St. Bartholomew's Medical School and Addiction Research Unit, Institute of Psychiatry, University of London (1968-1978); Consultant Psychiatrist, St. George's and St. Thomas' Hospitals, London; senior lecturer and Head of Division of Addictive Behaviour, Mental Health Services, St. George's Hospital Medical School, London (1978-1987).

Publications: author of over 250 papers and several books on substance misuse and addictive behaviour including *Improving the Use of Psychoactive Drugs: Educating*

the Professionals, WHO publication (translated into 8 languages) (1988); *Drug Misuse and Dependence: The British and Dutch response*, Parthenon Publishing (1990); *Use of Public Health Indicators of the Extent and Nature of Drug Problems During the 1970s and 1980s*, Oxford University Press (1994); *Addictive behaviour: A Guide to Treatment* (1995); *Misuse of Drugs: The Criminal Law Library* (1996); *The Criminal Justice System and the Treatment of Drug Misuse: Global Drugs Law* (1997); "International policies on addiction: strategy development and cooperation", *British Journal of Psychiatry* (1995); "Mortality of drug addicts in the UK", *International Journal of Epidemiology* (1998); "Evolution of international drug control, 1945-1995", *Bulletin on Narcotics* (1999); "Guiding principles of drug demand reduction: an international response", *British Journal of Psychiatry* (1999); "Hepatitis C: bad news for substance misusers", *Current Opinions in Psychiatry* (2000); Pupillometer and Opioid Addiction Test (patented), selected by United Kingdom Design Council as Millennium Product (2000).

Honours: Fellowship, Royal College of Psychiatrists of the United Kingdom (1985); M. S. McLeod Visiting Professor, Southern Australia Postgraduate Medical Education Association (1990); National Health Service Merit Award; Fellowship, Royal College of Physicians, London (1992); Fellowship, Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh (1997); Fellowship, Faculty of Public Health Medicine, United Kingdom (1997); Honorary Professor, Beijing Medical University (1997); honorary Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) (1999).

Meetings attended: member, rapporteur and chairman of various WHO and European Union (EU) Expert Committees, review groups and other working groups on drug dependence; Conference of Ministers of Health on Narcotic and Psychotropic Drugs Misuse, London (1986); International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna (1987); World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, London (1990); represented the International Narcotics Control Board at sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1994-1999), the Economic and Social Council (1993-2000), the twenty-ninth and thirty-first sessions of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Trafficking and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and Central Asia, Teheran (1992) and Amman (1996) and the twentieth special session of the General Assembly (1998); keynote speaker and lecturer at a number of international conferences and seminars on international drug control; addressed Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and Vienna as well as some national parliaments and the European Parliament on international drug control.

Inayat Khan (Pakistan)

Date of birth: 1929

Education: Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) (Punjab) and Ph.D. (Edinburgh).

Present post: Retired WHO staff member and Honorary Professor in Pharmacology and Therapeutics at Frontier Medical College, Pakistan. Has worked with United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)/United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in assessing drug use in the Palestinian population in five geographical areas; with the Swiss police at the Institute of Forensic Psychiatry of Lausanne University in assisting in their

efforts to increase the traffic safety in respect of use of drugs and driving; and WHO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assisting Pakistan in promoting rational use of narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other pharmaceuticals. Visited China twice to participate in the celebration of eightieth anniversary of Beijing Medical University and to lecture at four medical institutions.

Previous posts: Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics in various institutions and Director, National Health Laboratories, Islamabad (1952-1970); Medical Officer, Division of Pharmacology and Toxicology (1970-1976); Senior Medical Officer and Chief Medical Officer, responsible for WHO responsibilities under the international drug control treaties (1976-1990).

Publications: Several reports arising out of WHO activities and published in WHO publications, *Bulletin on Narcotics* and other international publications; a number of books including *Psychoactive Drugs: Improving Prescribing Practices* (1988); *Guidelines for the Control of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances in the Context of International Treaties* (1984); "Primary prevention of substance abuse: plans for schools and colleges in NWF Province of Pakistan", *Substance Misuse Bulletin*, London (1998); "The role of schools of pharmacy and pharmacist in the rational use of psychoactive drugs", *Journal of European Association of the Faculties of Pharmacies* (1999); "The need for developing clinical pharmacological services in Pakistan", *European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology* (1998).

Meetings attended: several, including WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, WHO Executive Board and World Health Assembly; Commission on Narcotic Drugs, United Nations General Assembly (1990).

United Nations E/2001/L.2/Add.4

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Elections, nominations and confirmations

Election of members of the functional commissions of the Council

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with section V of Economic and Social Council resolution 557 C (XVIII) of 5 August 1954, as amended by the Council's decision of 19 December 1968, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale to Member States informing them of the forthcoming vacancies in the functional commissions to be filled by the Council at its resumed organizational session for 2001 (3 and 4 May 2001).

2. Under the terms of Council resolution 1147 (XLI) of 4 August 1966, in 2001 the members of the Statistical Commission, the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Sustainable Development are to be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution according to a specified pattern. The Secretary-General, in the annex to his note verbale, indicated the pattern applicable to each of those commissions.

3. The current membership of the functional commissions is given in the annex. The number of members to be elected to each commission from each regional group is also indicated.

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Annex

Membership of the functional commissions in 2001

Statistical Commission

(24 members; four-year term)

Five members from African States

Botswana* (2001), Côte d'Ivoire* (2001), Morocco (2003), Tunisia* (2001), Uganda (2003)

Four members from Asian States

China (2003), India (2004), Japan (2004), Pakistan (2003)

Four members from Eastern European States

Czech Republic (2004), Hungary (2003), Romania (2003), Russian Federation* (2001)

Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Argentina* (2001), Jamaica (2004), Mexico (2004), Peru (2003)

Seven members from Western European and other States

Australia* (2001), France (2004), Germany* (2001), Greece (2004), Iceland* (2001), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2004), United States of America (2003)

* * *

Eight members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Three members from African States;

One member from Eastern European States;

One member from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Three members from Western European and other States.

* Retiring member.

Commission on Population and Development

(47 members; four-year term)

Twelve members from African States[a]

Algeria (2003), Burundi (2002), Cameroon (2004), Ghana (2004), Guinea (2002), Kenya (2003), Malawi* (2001), Niger* (2001), Nigeria* (2001), South Africa* (2001), Uganda (2003)

Eleven members from Asian States

Bangladesh (2004), China* (2001), India* (2001), Indonesia (2004), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2002), Japan (2003), Malaysia (2004), Pakistan (2003), Philippines* (2001), Republic of Korea* (2001), Yemen (2002)

Five members from Eastern European States

Belarus (2003), Croatia (2002), Lithuania (2004), Russian Federation* (2001), Ukraine* (2001)

Nine members from Latin American and Caribbean States[b]

Brazil (2003), Chile (2002), El Salvador* (2001), Haiti (2002), Jamaica* (2001), Mexico* (2001), Peru (2004)

Ten members from Western European and other States

Austria (2004), Belgium (2004), Germany (2004), France (2003), Italy (2002), Netherlands (2003), Sweden* (2001), Turkey (2004), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* (2001), United States of America* (2001)

* * *

Sixteen members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Four members from African States;

Four members from Asian States;

Two members from Eastern European States;

Three members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Three members from Western European and other States.

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* Retiring member.

[a] There is one vacancy in this group for a member whose term would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2004.

[b] There are two vacancies in this group for members whose terms would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2004.

Commission for Social Development

(46 members; four-year term)

Twelve members from African States

Algeria (2002), Benin (2003), Comoros (2004), Gabon (2004), Ghana (2003), Guinea (2002), Morocco (2002), Nigeria (2003), South Africa (2004), Sudan (2003), Swaziland (2002), United Republic of Tanzania (2004)

Ten members from Asian States

Bangladesh (2004), China (2004), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (2002), Indonesia (2003), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2002), Japan (2003), Kazakhstan (2004), Republic of Korea (2003), Thailand (2002), Viet Nam (2004)

Five members from Eastern European States

Belarus (2003), Bulgaria (2004), Croatia (2002), Czech Republic (2004), Russian Federation (2003)

Nine members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Argentina (2002), Dominican Republic (2002), Ecuador (2003), El Salvador (2004), Guatemala (2003), Haiti (2002), Jamaica (2004), Mexico (2004), Peru (2003)

Ten members from Western European and other States

Austria (2004), Denmark (2004), France (2003), Germany (2003), Italy (2004), Spain (2002), Sweden (2002), Switzerland (2004), Turkey (2002), United States of America (2003)

Commission on Human Rights

(53 members; three-year term)

Fifteen members from African States

Algeria (2003), Burundi (2002), Cameroon (2003), Democratic Republic of the Congo (2003), Kenya (2003), Liberia* (2001), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (2003), Madagascar* (2001), Mauritius* (2001), Niger* (2001), Nigeria (2002), Senegal (2003), South Africa (2003), Swaziland (2002), Zambia (2002)

Twelve members from Asian States

China (2002), India (2003), Indonesia (2002), Japan (2002), Malaysia (2003), Pakistan* (2001), Qatar* (2001), Republic of Korea* (2001), Saudi Arabia (2003), Syrian Arab Republic (2003), Thailand (2003), Viet Nam (2003)

* Retiring member.

Five members from Eastern European States

Czech Republic (2002), Latvia* (2001), Poland (2003), Romania* (2001), Russian Federation (2003)

Eleven members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Argentina (2002), Brazil (2002), Colombia* (2001), Costa Rica (2003), Cuba (2003), Ecuador (2002), Guatemala (2003), Mexico* (2001), Peru (2003), Uruguay (2003), Venezuela (2003)

Ten members from Western European and other States

Belgium (2003), Canada (2003), France* (2001), Germany (2002), Italy (2002), Norway* (2001), Portugal (2002), Spain (2002), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2003), United States of America* (2001)

* * *

Fourteen members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Four members from African States;

Three members from Asian States;

Two members from Eastern European States;

Two members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Three members from Western European and other States.

Commission on the Status of Women

(45 members; four-year term)

Thirteen members from African States

Benin (2003), Burundi (2002), Côte d'Ivoire* (2001), Egypt (2002), Guinea (2004), Lesotho* (2001), Malawi (2003), Rwanda* (2001), Senegal (2002), Sudan* (2001), Tunisia (2004), Uganda* (2001), United Republic of Tanzania (2004)

Eleven members from Asian States

China (2003), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (2002), India* (2001), Iran (Islamic Republic of)* (2001), Japan (2004), Kyrgyzstan (2003), Malaysia* (2001), Mongolia (2002), Pakistan (2004), Republic of Korea* (2001), Sri Lanka* (2001)

Four members from Eastern European States

Azerbaijan (2004), Croatia (2003), Lithuania (2002), Russian Federation (2002)

* Retiring member.

Nine members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Argentina (2004), Bolivia* (2001), Brazil (2003), Chile (2003), Cuba* (2001), Dominican Republic (2003), Mexico (2002), Peru (2004), St. Lucia* (2001)

Eight members from Western European and other States

Belgium (2002), Denmark (2003), Germany (2004), Italy (2002), Netherlands (2004), Turkey (2002), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2004), United States of America (2003)

* * *

Thirteen members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Five members from African States;

Five members from Asian States;

Three members from Latin American and Caribbean States.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(53 members; four-year term)[c]

Eleven members from African States

Angola (2003), Benin (2003), Côte d'Ivoire* (2001), Egypt (2003), Ghana* (2001), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (2003), Mauritius* (2001), Mozambique (2003), Sierra Leone* (2001), Sudan (2003), Swaziland (2003)

Eleven members from Asian States[c]

China* (2001), India (2003), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2003), Japan* (2001), Kazakhstan (2003), Kyrgyzstan (2003), Lao People's Democratic Republic* (2001), Lebanon* (2001), Philippines (2003), Republic of Korea (2003), Thailand (2003)

Six members from Eastern European States

Czech Republic (2003), Romania* (2001), Russian Federation* (2001), Slovakia (2003), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2003), Ukraine* (2001)

Eleven members from Latin American and Caribbean States[c]

Argentina (2003), Bolivia (2003), Brazil (2003), Chile* (2001), Colombia* (2001), Cuba (2003), Ecuador (2003), Mexico* (2001), Peru (2003), Uruguay* (2001), Venezuela (2003)

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* Retiring member.

[c] One seat to rotate between Asian States and Latin American and Caribbean States every four years; the rotating seat was allocated to Latin American and Caribbean States in 1999 for a four-year term beginning 1 January 2000.

Fourteen members from Western European and other States

Austria (2003), Australia* (2001), Canada (2003), Denmark (2003), France (2003), Germany (2003), Greece (2003), Italy (2003), Spain* (2001), Portugal (2003), Switzerland* (2001), Turkey* (2001), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* (2001), United States of America (2003)

* * *

Twenty members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Four members from African States;

Four members from Asian States;

Three members from Eastern European States;

Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Five members from Western European and other States.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(40 members; three-year term)

Twelve members from African States[d]

Algeria (2002), Democratic Republic of the Congo (2003), Egypt (2002), Morocco (2002), Nigeria (2002), Sierra Leone (2002), South Africa (2002), Sudan (2002), Togo (2003), Tunisia (2002)

Nine members from Asian States

India (2003), Indonesia (2003), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2003), Japan (2002), Pakistan (2002), Philippines (2002), Saudi Arabia (2003), Thailand (2002), Uzbekistan (2003)

Four members from Eastern European States

Belarus (2002), Bulgaria (2003), Poland (2003), Russian Federation (2002)

Eight members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Argentina (2003), Bolivia (2002), Brazil (2003), Colombia (2003), Costa Rica (2003), Jamaica (2002), Mexico (2003), Peru (2002)

Seven members from Western European and other States

Belgium (2002), Canada (2002), France (2003), Netherlands (2003), Portugal (2003), Spain (2002), United States of America (2003)

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* Retiring member.

[d] There are two vacancies in this group for members whose terms would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2003.

Commission on Sustainable Development

53 members (three-year term)[c]

Thirteen seats for African States

Angola* (2002), Cameroon* (2002), Democratic Republic of the Congo* (2002), Ghana (2004), Madagascar (2003), Mali (2003), Morocco (2004), Mozambique* (2002), Nigeria (2004), Senegal (2004), Sudan (2003), Tunisia* (2002), Uganda (2003)

Eleven seats for Asian States

China* (2002), India (2004), Indonesia (2004), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2004), Japan (2003), Kazakhstan* (2002), Lebanon* (2002), Mongolia (2004), Pakistan (2003), Republic of Korea* (2002), Thailand (2003)

Six seats for Eastern European States

Belarus (2003), Poland (2003), Republic of Moldova (2004), Russian Federation* (2002), Slovenia (2004), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* (2002)

Ten seats for Latin American and Caribbean States

Bolivia (2003), Brazil (2004), Colombia* (2002), Cuba* (2002), Ecuador (2004), Guatemala (2003), Guyana* (2002), Mexico (2003), Paraguay* (2002), Venezuela (2004)

Thirteen seats for Western European and other States

Australia (2003), Austria (2004), Belgium* (2002), Denmark* (2002), France (2004), Germany* (2002), Greece (2003), Iceland (2004), Italy* (2002), Netherlands* (2002), Switzerland (2004), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2003), United States of America (2003)

* * *

Twenty members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Five members from African States;

Four members from Asian States;

Two members from Eastern European States;

Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Five members from Western European and other States.

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* Retiring member.

[c] Membership of the tenth session: in accordance with Council resolution 1997/63, the Council will elect 20 members for a three-year term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's eleventh session in 2002 and expiring at the close of the Commission's thirteenth session in the year 2005.

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

(33 members; four-year term)

Eight members from African States

Algeria (2004), Angola (2002), Cameroon (2004), Ethiopia (2002), Ghana (2004), Sierra Leone (2004), Tunisia (2002), Uganda (2002)

Seven members from Asian States[f]

China (2002), Indonesia (2002), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2002), Pakistan (2002)

Four members from Eastern European States

Belarus (2002), Romania (2002), Russian Federation (2004), Slovakia (2004)

Six members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Bolivia (2002), Brazil (2004), Colombia (2002), Grenada (2004), Jamaica (2004), Paraguay (2002)

Eight members from Western European and other States[g]

Austria (2004), Belgium (2002), Germany (2002), Greece (2002), Portugal (2002), Spain (2004)

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[f] There are three vacancies in this group for members whose terms would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2004.

[g] There are two vacancies in this group for members whose terms would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2004.

United Nations E/2001/L.2/Add.5

Economic and Social Council

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3 and 4 May 2001
Agenda item 4
Elections, nominations and confirmations

Nomination of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. In accordance with Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, the Council is required to nominate seven members for election by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session to fill the vacancies in the Committee for Programme and Coordination that will occur on 31 December 2001 upon the expiration of the terms of the following members: Benin, China, Comoros, Egypt, Japan, Republic of Korea and Uruguay. The term is three years, beginning on 1 January 2002.

2. The Council is reminded that the General Assembly, in section III, paragraph 3 of its resolution 3392 (XXX) of 20 November 1975 on the review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets, encouraged Member States to be represented in the Committee for Programme and Coordination at an adequate level in order to raise the expertise of the Committee.

3. The vacancies are to be filled according to the following pattern:

Three members from African States;

Three members from Asian States;

One member from Latin American and Caribbean States.

4. The membership of the Committee in 2001 is given in the annex to the present note.

01-32762 (E) 110401

Annex

Committee for Programme and Coordination

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2001

Nine members from African States

Benin* (2001), Botswana (2003), Cameroon (2002), Comoros* (2001), Egypt* (2001), Gabon (2002), Mauritania (2002), United Republic of Tanzania (2003), Zimbabwe (2002)

Seven members from Asian States

Bangladesh (2002), China* (2001), Indonesia (2002), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2002), Japan* (2001), Pakistan (2002), Republic of Korea* (2001)

Four members from Eastern European States

Poland (2002), Republic of Moldova (2002), Russian Federation (2003), Ukraine (2002)

Seven members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Argentina (2002), Bahamas (2003), Brazil (2002), Cuba (2002), Mexico (2003), Peru (2002), Uruguay* (2001)

Seven members from Western European and other States

France (2003), Germany (2002), Italy (2002), Portugal (2002), San Marino (2002), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2002), United States of America (2003)

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* Retiring member.

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Elections, nominations and confirmations

Election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund has 36 members, elected with due regard to equitable geographical representation and other relevant factors, with a view to ensuring the most effective and broadest representation.

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, the Council is to elect, at its resumed organizational session for 2001, 11 members of the Executive Board from among States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002, to fill the vacancies that will occur on 31 December 2001 upon the expiration of the terms of the following members: Canada, China, Denmark, France, Guyana, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Zimbabwe.

3. The 11 members will be elected on the following basis:

One member from African States;

Two members from Asian States;

Two members from Eastern European States;

Two members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Four members from Western European and other States.

4. The current membership of the Executive Board is given in the annex to the present note.

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Agenda item 4
Elections, nominations and confirmations

Election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund has 36 members, elected with due regard to equitable geographical representation and other relevant factors with a view to ensuring the most effective and broadest representation.

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, the Council is to elect, at its resumed organizational session for 2001, 11 members of the Executive Board from among States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002 to fill the vacancies that will occur on 31 December 2001 upon the expiration of the terms of the following members: Belarus, Canada, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, New Zealand, Ukraine and United States of America.

3. The 11 members will be elected on the following basis:

One member from African States;

Two members from Asian States;

Two members from Eastern European States;

Two members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Four members from Western European and other States.

4. The current membership of the Executive Board is given in the annex to the present note.

01-32802 (E) 110401

Annex

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2001

Eight members from African States

Democratic Republic of the Congo (2003), Djibouti (2003), Egypt (2002), Ethiopia* (2001), Gabon (2003), Mauritania (2003), Mozambique (2003), Togo (2002)

Seven members from Asian States

China (2003), India* (2001), Indonesia (2002), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2003), Kyrgyzstan* (2001), Philippines (2003), Viet Nam (2002)

Four members from Eastern European States

Belarus* (2001), Bulgaria (2003), Russian Federation (2002), Ukraine* (2001)

Five members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Brazil (2002), Cuba* (2001), Ecuador (2003), Guatemala* (2001), Honduras (2002)

Twelve members from Western European and other States

Belgium (2002), Canada* (2001), Denmark (2002), Finland (2003), France (2003), Germany (2003), Italy* (2001), Japan (2002), Netherlands (2002), New Zealand* (2001), Norway (2003), United States of America* (2001)

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* Retiring member.

United Nations E/2001/L.2/Add.8

Economic and Social Council

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Agenda item 4
Elections, nominations and confirmations

Election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The Executive Board of the World Food Programme has 36 members, elected from among the States Members of the United Nations and the States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). In accordance with General Assembly resolution 53/223 of 7 April 1999 and FAO Conference resolution 6/99 of 13 November 1999, the Economic and Social Council and the Council of FAO elect 18 members each according to the pattern set out in Assembly resolution 53/223.

2. The Economic and Social Council is to elect, at its resumed organizational session for 2001, six members of the Executive Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002 to fill the vacancies that will occur on 31 December 2001 upon the expiration of the terms of the following members: Congo, Finland, Haiti, Morocco, Sweden and Yemen.

3. The six members are to be elected according to the following pattern:*

Two members from the States included on list A;

One member from the States included on list B;

One member from the States included on list C;

Two members from the States included on list D.

4. The 18 members of the Executive Board elected by the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex I below.

* The members are elected from lists set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme. The lists are reproduced in annex II below.

01-32809 (E) 120401

Annex I

Executive Board of the World Food Programme

Membership in 2001 (members elected by the Economic and Social Council)

Four seats for States on list A

Congo* (2001), Morocco* (2001), Sierra Leone (2003), Swaziland (2002)

Four seats for States on list B

India (2003), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2002), Pakistan (2003), Yemen* (2001)

Two seats for States on list C

Haiti* (2001), Mexico (2002)

Six seats for States on list D

Denmark (2003), Finland* (2001), France (2002), Italy (2003), Japan (2002), Sweden* (2001)

Two seats for States on list E

Hungary (2002), Russian Federation (2003)

* Retiring member.

Annex II

Lists of United Nations and FAO member States for elections to the Executive Board of the World Food Programme*

1. Developing countries

List A

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

List B

Group I

Afghanistan
Bahrain
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lebanon
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
United Arab Emirates
Uzbekistan
Yemen

* From appendix A to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme. In the event of a change in the membership of the United Nations or the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the appropriate change will be made by the Secretariats of the United Nations and FAO, respectively, after the necessary consultations with member States.

Group II

Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Cook Islands
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Kiribati
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
Niue
Pakistan
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Samoa
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Tonga
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

List C

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela

2. Economically developed countries

List D

Andorra
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Cyprus
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
San Marino
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

List E

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Estonia
Georgia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Poland
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Slovakia
Slovenia
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Ukraine